



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1858.

Public opinion, it was thought, had very effectually repressed the practice of introducing "federal relations," and matters concerning the action of the general government, unnecessarily, into the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia. The people had become tired of the spectacle, once a year, of a "grand debate" and spiced "resolutions" upon the prominent topics in national politics and national concerns, whilst the great interests of the State were neglected, or slurred over, or not attended to, for want of time. But, it seems, the evil has been only "soothed, not killed." Suddenly, in this year of our Lord, 1858, we have the foreign policy of the government, and the conduct of an officer of the Navy, not a citizen of the State, in repressing a filibustering expedition, brought up before the General Assembly, and its action invoked in the way of "resolutions" sufficiently pungent for all purposes. Now, we doubt not the honest convictions of those who are in favor of these resolutions, and their belief in the propriety of having them passed. But we differ from them so decidedly, that we must express our regret at the movement, and our wish that it will be quietly laid aside. That these resolutions are entirely premature, is proved by the fact, that neither Congress (the proper tribunal for the consideration of such topics) nor the Country, has yet been placed in possession of the full and proper information on which to form and declare an opinion. The President is now actively preparing, in response to a call from Congress, this very information. But, besides this, is the Legislature of Virginia to be invoked to take up the cases, and condemn, by resolution, the conduct of all the officers of the Army and Navy, who may be supposed to have gone beyond the instructions of the President, or to have deviated from what may be called the "strict rule," in the discharge of their respective duties? If the officers of the Army and Navy are to be subjected to this new ordeal, why cannot civil officers also be brought up for trial and censure? Why have not Walker and Stanton been arraigned for their doings in Kansas, and made to answer for their course, which, according to some, is so much to be deprecated? In truth, admit the principle, and the Legislature may as well, during its session, "resolve" itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the affairs of the nation, and confine itself entirely to general government matters. It will find its hands full, and no time to spare for internal improvements, finances, banks, education, commerce, and manufactures. These subjects may as well be "sent to Congress" at once.

Much pains have been taken to induce the idea that there is "great excitement" in the State, in relation to this Walker business. We believe the "excitement" is confined entirely to politicians, so far as there is any sympathy for Walker, or his attempts upon a neighboring friendly nation. The great body of the people of Virginia, we are sure, are in favor of the views and principles announced by the President concerning these filibustering expeditions, in his annual message to Congress, and prefer that the whole subject be left to the Executive and Congress, where it belongs. The people, not the State Legislature, will, afterwards, form and express their opinions as to the course of the Administration in the premises.

It so happens that, at the very time the Legislature of Virginia is called upon to condemn Com. Paulding, by a peremptory resolution, the matter is before the House of Representatives for the action of that body—not by a vote of censure, but simply, on a motion of Mr. Quitman, in effect, to refer it (for the neutrality laws involve the whole subject) to a select committee, for consideration, and a report!—and this motion, too, by a gentleman as much opposed to Com. Paulding's course as any gentleman in the Virginia Legislature can be. The House first calls for information from the President, and then proposes to raise a committee to examine the subject, by the light to be afforded by official documents. Contrast this proper course with the proposition now before our Legislature! In the debate on Mr. Quitman's resolution, to refer the neutrality laws to a select committee, which will bring up the Walker case necessarily, Mr. Quitman, and Mr. Stephens, of Ga., both showed their disapprobation of the action of Com. Paulding, as did, also, Mr. Keitt, of S. C.—but the latter gentleman contended that "it is not difficult to infer the position which the President must hold with reference to the arrest of General Walker and the conduct of Com. Paulding. It was, he said, well known that Capt. Chataud had been censured and removed from his command for not arresting Gen. Walker and his expedition when upon the very borders of Nicaragua, and therefore within the marine jurisdiction of that country. Com. Paulding had done within the territorial jurisdiction of Nicaragua what this Administration had confidently expected at the hands of Capt. Chataud; and as his (Com. Paulding's) conduct had incurred no censure, it was to be presumed that Capt. Chataud was wrong. Com. Paulding was right; but Mr. Keitt denied the whole theory on which the former was condemned or the latter sustained." It would be well, at least, for the members of the Legislature to pause, and read the debate in Congress, and the official documents that may be sent in, before they proceed further in this matter.

In consequence of the repeated false statements in relation to Kansas, sent on from St. Louis, by telegraph, the Union cautions the public against accepting news by telegraph from Kansas as true until the accounts by mail shall have brought accurate information. The St. Louis papers have a statement similar to the one published by us yesterday, that news had reached Leavenworth on the 25th ultimo of an engagement between the troops under Lane and a company of United States dragoons at Sugar Mountain. Near its close, however, it is stated that Lane had been seen by a passenger from Kansas at Lawrence on the 25th. The two statements are utterly inconsistent with each other.

A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives directing an inquiry into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of Fort Snelling—Mr. Paulkner, as a friend of the Secretary of War, seconded the call, and said that this inquiry would show not the slightest imputation upon the personal or official character of that officer.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field and engineer Everett have left New York for England, for the purpose of making arrangements for laying the Atlantic telegraph in the Spring. They take with them the model of a new machine, invented by Mr. Berdan, for paying out the cable, which is said to possess great advantages over any other that has been made.

Much as we are opposed to Walker's filibustering attempts, we are well satisfied that he should be heard in his own defence. We, therefore, publish the Letter he has addressed to the President—which is, in effect, an appeal to the public. It is, certainly, quite a curious document.

The Fredericksburg Virginia Herald, a most excellent and interesting paper, enters upon its seventy-second year—but it has the vigor of youth, and is dressed in a spick and span new suit, which makes it look as young as any of its juniors. We wish its editor every success and happiness.

An important movement has been initiated in the House of Delegates, under a resolution of Mr. McCue at Augusta, by which inquiry is instituted as to the expediency of making state provision for the instruction of Idiots. Mr. McCue deserves great credit for calling the attention of the legislature to this subject, and it is hoped that the benevolent scheme proposed in his resolution, may at no distant day be consummated.

There is, it is asserted, a determination upon the part of members of both houses of Congress that the business of the session shall be promptly disposed of. The compensation of members is not now so much per diem, but so much per annum, and the result will be, as it is clearly seen upon all hands, that the present, commonly known as the long session, instead of extending through July and some times August, as heretofore, will close in May.—We hope so, certainly.

It is stated that the recent instructions of the President to Commodore Paulding were sent out with the consent of Senator Yrisarri, the minister of Nicaragua; and that the party in the pending difficulty which has the right to complain of the action of the United States officers in arresting General Walker and his men at Punta Arenas, does not complain, but, on the contrary, desired and now approves of the conduct of that officer.

The officers of the banks in Pittsburgh held a meeting on Monday, and came to the conclusion that they were able and ready to resume specie payments whenever the banks in other sections of Pennsylvania resumed. Six of the banks in Philadelphia report their aggregate circulation at only \$200,000, while their specie amounts to \$1,175,547. The other banks in that city are said to be in as favorable a condition to resume specie payments.

Mr. Sillidell has introduced a bill into the Senate to amend existing law as to permit silver to be used as a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five dollars instead of five, as at present. The object being to discourage the circulation of small notes without doing injustice, inasmuch as the value of silver is not depreciated.

The New Haven Register has it that Mrs. Jenkins says, the Kansas people are acting just as her son Bill does when he wishes to "set up" in the evening: "Come Billy, it is time to go to bed." "I ain't had my supper yet!" "Well, why don't you eat your supper?" "Cause I don't want to go to bed."

Mr. Meriam states that during the past year, fifty-nine persons were killed and seventy-five injured, by accidents from the use of camphene, and burning fluids of a kindred preparation. He advocates a suppression of the manufacture of camphene.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs has requested the keepers of hotels and restaurants in Washington not to furnish the Indians now in the city with liquor. The reasons for this request will readily suggest themselves to all thinking minds.

The Baltimore American says that the stock of all kinds of Phosphatic Guano is very limited. With the continued increase in the use of these Guanos, by our farmers, it is apprehended that the supply will not be equal to the spring demand.

The peaceful and quiet manner in which the Territory of Oregon originated the necessary steps to prepare herself for admission into the Union as a State, is an example worthy of universal admiration.

In addition to the gentlemen named yesterday, Mr. Helm, editor of the Warrenton Flag, spoke briefly but handsomely at the dinner to Mr. Dennis, of Ohio, given in Warrenton.

The murder of a young man at the supper table, of which an account was given in yesterday's paper from the Richmond Dispatch, took place in the neighborhood of Providence, New Kent county, Va.

Many thanks to our friends of the press for kind notices of the Gazette, in commencing its fifty-ninth year; and especially to the Lynchburg Virginian.

There has been shipped for the year ending on the 31st ult., over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, 134,732 tons of coal by the several coal companies.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says:—The Supreme Court of Mexico has just decided a case which has been pending before the tribunals of that country for several years, in which a number of Americans imprisoned in Mexico were concerned. The Americans, it will be remembered, were engaged in what was known as the La Paz expedition, but were captured by the Mexican authorities as filibusters, and thrown into prison, from which they were, after a long detention, released, through the efforts of Mr. Forsyth, the American minister. This gentleman, believing the arrest to be illegal, carried the matter before the Supreme Court of Mexico, and that tribunal has lately unanimously decided that the expedition was not piratical, as the Mexican authorities alleged, and, therefore, the men will be entitled to indemnity for their imprisonment.

A bill is before the Legislature of Georgia for the organization of an association to be called the "Southern Direct Trade Company," for the purpose of encouraging and carrying on a direct exporting and importing business between the ports of that State and ports beyond the limit of the United States, with a capital stock not to exceed three millions, in shares of \$100 each. It provides for a State subscription to the stock, of one-half the amount taken by private stockholders, limiting it, however, to \$500,000. It exempts all the Company's property from State, county and city tax.

The Life Preserving jacket, which has just been manufactured in Philadelphia, it is said to fit a man like a sailor's monkey jacket, and therefore not liable to be washed from the body. The jacket is lined with cork shavings, enclosed in water-tight cloth, quilted in cylinders around the jacket three or four inches apart. The jacket, therefore, is a series of water-tight compartments, and injury to any one will not effect the buoyant character of the others. The arms and hands are left free in their motion to seize a rope, grasp a plank, or use in any other way which is necessary to save life.

The statistics published by the Baltimore American show that the receipts of wheat at Baltimore last year fell below those of 1856, nearly one million bushels!

The post office at Ostland, Loudoun county, Va., has been reestablished, and E. O. Carter, appointed Postmaster.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, vetoed no less than twenty-five bills which were passed by the Legislature at its late session.

Telegraphic Despatches. ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Governor of New York, in his message, alludes with satisfaction to the conduct of the banks during the late crisis, and their proud position at the present day. He recommends no change in their issues, but advocates keeping on hand twenty-five per cent in coin to meet the liabilities, and reducing of notes. Such a law, together with weekly sworn statements, it is believed, would go far to prevent a recurrence of the late catastrophe. The finances of the State are not satisfactory. The canal revenues are again deficient, and the Governor recommends a retrenchment wherever it is possible. The Governor touches on national politics, and denounces the action of the President on Kansas affairs, and believes that the free States will sustain the cause of freedom in Kansas to the fullest extent. He recommends the Legislature to make suitable provision for the further maintenance of the rights of the State in meeting the appeal from Virginia in the Lemon state case.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—The Hon. Wm. H. Walsh, of York, was unanimously nominated by the democratic senatorial caucus this morning for Speaker of the Senate. He was elected this afternoon.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.—The democratic State convention met yesterday and passed strong resolutions endorsing the Douglas popular sovereignty doctrine.

HALIFAX, Jan. 5.—The British schooner Susan, from Boston, with a cargo of flour and sugar, was entirely consumed by fire at Barrington yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th.—The Senate today, in executive session, ratified the Danish Sound dues treaty.

The President's message and accompanying documents relative to the recent events in Central America will probably be communicated to Congress to-morrow. His intimate friends say he will more emphatically condemn filibustering than he did in his annual message.

According to present indications, Com. Paulding will not be recalled.

Boston, Jan. 4.—This afternoon a fire broke out in a block of buildings situated on Charleston, Cooper and Stillwell streets. The block was occupied by flour dealers and blind sack makers. The loss by the fire amounted to \$200,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 4.—A large cotton factory in Asnon, owned by Colebrook & Brothers, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss amounted to \$100,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000.

NORFOLK, Jan. 5.—Walker's men were discharged from the Saratoga to-day, by orders from Washington, and many of them were wandering about the city destitute, poorly clad, and moneyless.

The corn market here is active and prices are tending upward.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Our new municipal government was inaugurated yesterday. The mayor's address is brief and comprehensive. The city debt on Jan. 1, 1858, amounted to \$7,189,136.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Mr. W. H. Russell, proprietor of Russell's House, of this city, left the Astor House, in New York, on the 14th ult., since which time nothing has been heard of him. It is supposed that he is wandering about the country deranged.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—The machine shop of the Central Railroad accidentally caught fire and was consumed to-night. Seven locomotives were destroyed, involving a loss of \$25,000. The insurance is only trivial.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—John Sault & Co., bankers, of this city, have fully liquidated their liabilities and resumed business.

Renewing the Slave Trade. By a private letter received in this city from Luango, Coast of Africa, dated September 23, 1857, we are advised that the French have practically engaged in the slave trade under the name of apprentices, and that a ship, the "Clara," of Bordeaux, was at Luango at the date mentioned above, loading with negroes for Martinique. A French war steamer lay alongside to protect her from the English cruisers, who would have seized her but that she had a French naval officer on board with orders to the French commodore to protect her. The English are also using negroes as slaves at Sierra Leone. The French and English governments are participating in a trade which they affect to deem so hideous. A barracoon has been built by the French at Luango to be used for the safe-keeping of the slaves until they are ready for shipment. There is no secret in this business, and no disguise is attempted.

Escape and Re-Capture.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday morning January 4, 1858. The murderer, James P. Donnelly, confined in the Monmouth county jail, under sentence of execution, on Friday next, for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Highlands, on the 25th of August last, effected his escape about 10 o'clock last evening. The watchmen employed to guard the jail for the night, had not entered upon their duties when the escape took place.

Their attention was first attracted by hearing a noise as if a door had been shut in the jail part, whilst they were sitting in the front room of the Court House. They at once went there and found the door of the prisoner's cell locked as usual. Upon looking around, however, they discovered the iron door, leading to the jail yard slightly ajar, and at once surmised that the prisoner had made his escape, and immediately entered his cell to ascertain.

There the bed presented rather an unusual appearance, a bolster having been placed as to give the appearance of a man lying asleep. The chain with which he had been confined was also found in the cell, having been cut and left there. The cell door had also been unlocked, as well as the heavy door opening into the jail-yard, which is isolated by a brick wall about fourteen feet in height. A piece of wood had been placed against this wall, leading to a window sill, from which the top was reached, and a ladder had been placed against the outside, by which the descent was made easy and safe. Up to this time this is the last trace of the prisoner, so far as we have been enabled to learn.

P. S.—54 o'clock.—Donnelly has been taken. He was captured between this village and Keyport, by Messrs. Lamberson and Chas. Keyport, who met him on foot. They had been to Keyport, and saw a boat standing on and off, and being satisfied that this was intended to carry him away, they set out to search for him, and met him near the residence of Mr. John W. Herbert. When told to stop he paid no attention, but kept walking on until Mr. Lamberson took hold of him, when he at once gave up and was brought back to this place. He completely exhausted every nerve exerted with the jail of committing his escape, and only regrets that he did not reach his boat more safely, on which he thinks he could not have been taken. He says he had a team engaged to take him away, but they did not come; that he has spent a great amount of money in the attempt which has so signally failed, and boasts of his ability to pick any lock on the jail.

A Rebuke.

The Winchester Virginian, a Democratic paper, administers the following rebuke to those Democratic papers who whom were so fierce in their pursuit of Senator Hunter, but who now are so exceedingly mild and gentle in their language towards Senator Douglas and his position of hostility to the President and his policy:—

"We perceive that some of the papers in Virginia that a short time since, proscribed Senator Hunter because of a bare suspicion that he did not agree with the President in the Kansas question, have not a word to say in condemnation of Senator Douglas, although he is in open and avowed hostility to the President, and is the worst enemy he has. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of 'expediency.' Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of 'expediency,' without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

The Late Murder at Stafford.

The murder of Wm. Griffin, a stockkeeper at Aquia, in Stafford county, on Christmas night, has produced a good deal of excited feeling in that quarter, as well it might. The author or authors of the atrocity had not been discovered.

Two travellers stopped in the vicinity of the store that night who had been suspected of the foul deed, and it is said that on the night after, two persons answering their description took the cars in Fredericksburg. They were regarded as a pair, and no poor purloined looking fellows, who did not mean to pay their fare on the railroad.

We learn that a man named Anderson, a resident of Stafford, was taken up, charged with the crime by an excited people, and hung up to a tree from whence he was lowered, in order to make a confession. Anderson told them that \$800 of the money would be found in a white hair trunk at his house. We believe under the bed, and forthwith gave up the key. On proceeding to the point indicated the trunk was found, opened, but no money. Anderson thereupon said, "he believed they were going to hang him, and that he accepted the story; that he knew nothing of the murder or the money."

It appears that Anderson was from home on the night of the murder, at some distant point, which he left on the evening of the murder, and that he accounts for the intervening time between that and the hour of his arrival home, by saying he got lost in the woods during that night.—*Fred. Herald.*

Desperate Conflict.

For some time past a negro, named Fisher, has been residing at Wrightsville, York county, where he had become noted as a desperate character, as he had previously been, even so long as six or eight years, when he lived at or near McCall's Ferry. He was known as a common thief, and although a warrant had been out for his arrest for about a year, for the larceny of a lot of leather, the constables had up to this time failed to arrest him, owing to his cunning and desperate character. Constable R. B. Hays, of Wrightsville, however, determined that he should be arrested, and being satisfied that Fisher was at home, he selected a posse of citizens, and proceeded to his home about midnight, where they finally found the object of their search, disguised as a *la Blomier*, but his tall, stalwart appearance failing to convince the officer that he was a woman, his surrender was demanded. Fisher made a desperate resistance, shooting at the party, and using a knife when it came to closer quarters, cutting some of the posse severely, but not seriously wounding them. Finally, he fled from the house, he made for the creek, and plunged in, intending to make his escape down the tow-path; but the "watery element" was too much for him, and saved the pursuers any further trouble. His body was recovered, the knife which he used in the attack being found firmly clenched in death.—*Lancaster Pa. Express.*

COUNTRY BACON.—This day received 2400 lbs. prime Kingham BACON for sale by GRAY, MILLER & CO., corner of King and Water-sts.

EASTERN CHEESE.—20 boxes prime Eastern CHEESE for sale by GRAY, MILLER & CO., corner of King and Water-sts.

Gen. Walker to the President. WASHINGTON, January 4, 1858. SIR: On the 15th of June last I had the honor to address you a letter relating to the manner in which I emigrated from Central America, the events which followed my presence in Central America, and the unjust and illegal acts which I was forced to do for a time to abandon my adopted country. In that letter I stated facts which I rely upon to controvert, and I then hoped your Excellency would take steps for the punishment of the grave offences against justice, and public law, committed by United States officers in the seizure of a Nicaraguan vessel in a Nicaraguan port. Commander Davis has, however, gone unrebuked, so far as I am informed, for his gross violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States. And it grieves me to say that I am again obliged to approach you with a complaint against another and yet higher officer of the United States Navy.

In approaching you as a supplicant for justice, I know that it is necessary for me to make some erroneous impressions which have been made on your mind concerning my conduct in connection with Nicaraguan affairs. Corrupt and malignant persons have surrounded your Excellency, and poured into your ears false stories concerning events in Central America. And now to you, the President of the United States, I directly charge, and stand ready to prove what I say, that your officers of the Navy, not only by irresponsible statements through the press, but also in official communications, have made false and falsified events, feeling and believing as I do that you would not willingly wrong any individual, no matter how humble, I am satisfied that the summary judgment you pass on my conduct in your Annual Message to Congress is the result of incorrect information; and I trust and confidently expect that when the truth is placed before you, your judgment will acquit me of the grave charges brought against me.

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. I am, however, in a manner with any unlawful expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua, entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man without faith and without honor; but I am not without faith and without honor. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of "expediency." Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of "expediency," without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

Gen. Walker to the President.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1858. SIR: On the 15th of June last I had the honor to address you a letter relating to the manner in which I emigrated from Central America, the events which followed my presence in Central America, and the unjust and illegal acts which I was forced to do for a time to abandon my adopted country. In that letter I stated facts which I rely upon to controvert, and I then hoped your Excellency would take steps for the punishment of the grave offences against justice, and public law, committed by United States officers in the seizure of a Nicaraguan vessel in a Nicaraguan port. Commander Davis has, however, gone unrebuked, so far as I am informed, for his gross violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States. And it grieves me to say that I am again obliged to approach you with a complaint against another and yet higher officer of the United States Navy.

In approaching you as a supplicant for justice, I know that it is necessary for me to make some erroneous impressions which have been made on your mind concerning my conduct in connection with Nicaraguan affairs. Corrupt and malignant persons have surrounded your Excellency, and poured into your ears false stories concerning events in Central America. And now to you, the President of the United States, I directly charge, and stand ready to prove what I say, that your officers of the Navy, not only by irresponsible statements through the press, but also in official communications, have made false and falsified events, feeling and believing as I do that you would not willingly wrong any individual, no matter how humble, I am satisfied that the summary judgment you pass on my conduct in your Annual Message to Congress is the result of incorrect information; and I trust and confidently expect that when the truth is placed before you, your judgment will acquit me of the grave charges brought against me.

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua, entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man without faith and without honor; but I am not without faith and without honor. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of "expediency." Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of "expediency," without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua, entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man without faith and without honor; but I am not without faith and without honor. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of "expediency." Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of "expediency," without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua, entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man without faith and without honor; but I am not without faith and without honor. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of "expediency." Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of "expediency," without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua, entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man without faith and without honor; but I am not without faith and without honor. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of "expediency." Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of "expediency," without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1856, with the sanction and approval of the Federal officers of the port, and that I have never been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua, entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man without faith and without honor; but I am not without faith and without honor. On the contrary, these once peculiar guardians of the Administration are Judge D. B. Apollonius—alleging that he is not hostile to the President—he only differs with him on a mere matter of "expediency." Admit it—Why, then, could not another Senator (Mr. Hunter) also differ with (not the President) but with Walker, one of his subordinates, on a matter of "expediency," without subjecting himself to the charge of being hostile to the President and in opposition to the benevolent policy of the President? Why this difference shown between Senators, on the same question, under the same circumstances, with the difference, that in one place it was mere suspicion, and in the other case a fact beyond suspicion?—One day, it is treason against the President and the Democratic party, for a Senator to differ even with one of the President's subordinates—the next day a Senator can place himself in direct antagonism to the President himself, on the only practical question which now separates the Black Republicans from the Democratic party, on the slavery question, and these once jealous guardians of the President, and the Democratic party, can see nothing to condemn."

Permit me then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged in any expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for